

WHOLE No. 2545

The town meeting for the discussion of the county act will be held at the Orpheum tonight. The resolutions previously published will be presented and will no doubt arouse considerable discussion. G. W. Smith will preside and the meeting will be opened at 7:30 o'clock. No set program has been arranged and after the introduction of the resolutions the meeting will be open to all. A raid by the Ashford-Colburn crowd is still expected.

Mrs. Parmenter's Dying Words Offered.

Most of the day in the Jones murder trial before Judge Gear yesterday was consumed in a legal battle over the admissibility of the dying statement of Mrs. Sarah Parmenter as evidence. The point raised in objection by Messrs. Robertson and Dunne for the defense was that when Mrs. Parmenter made the statement she was not in imminent expectation of dying.

Doctors Miner and Walters, the attending physicians on Mrs. Parmenter before death, also Miss Uphard, a professional nurse, were examined at great length to decide the question as a point of law, the jury being excused while this evidence was being taken. The defense conducted the examination in chief, and Deputy Attorney General Peters, with Attorney General Andrews assisting, the prosecution.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the court adjourned till 7:30 for argument on the question.

Prior to the break in the trial proper just described, Mrs. Albert Lucas and District Magistrate Dickey testified. Mrs. Lucas, sister of the late Mrs. Jones, gave evidence of threats made by the defendant, E. M. Jones, some time before the killing of her sister and

her mother. He had been prosecuted for assault and battery upon them, and referring to the case said, according to the witness:

"If I go to jail for three years, when I get out I will kill all three of you."

The jury came into court in the evening, but at a little after 3 o'clock were excused for the night. Argument on the admission of evidence proceeded until a late hour.

GARNISHEE JUDGMENTS.
Judge De Bolt signed judgment in W. C. Parke vs. John W. Cathcart, defendant, and The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., garnishee, of \$522.10 for plaintiff, with an order attached to charge the garnishee, on account of default in appearance, with the amount of the judgment as its own proper debt.
In the suit of Allen A. Robinson, Ltd.

vs. J. H. Fisher and Hoffman & Riley.
Judge Robinson signed an order to de-
fendant Fisher to pay plaintiff \$928.00
as garnishee.

APPEALS DECIDED.
Judge Robinson gave judgment for plaintiff in the suit of Allen & Robinson, Ltd., against Tam Sau, Fu Lee and Ah Tom, carrying interest costs.

and attorney's fees with the principal amount of claim. It was a suit for \$149.31, balance on promissory note, and District Magistrate Dickey gave

Judge Robinson dismissed the appeal of plaintiffs in the suit of replevin for a show case and a safe taken for judgment for defendants, from which plaintiff appealed.

Delinquent taxes, brought by Uyemura and Yoshinaga, against J. W. Pratt. District Magistrate Dickey gave judgment for defendant, from which plain-

DIVORCE GRANTED.
Judge Robinson granted a divorce to Makalehua Roberts Judd against

Charles Hastings Judd, for neglect to provide suitable maintenance and for desertion. The custody of three children was awarded to the mother. The

believe was ordered to pay the libellant \$20 a month alimony till further orders and counsel's fee of \$50 within 10 months.

DAMAGE SUIT CONTINUED.
J. C. Artell's damage suit against H. Hendrick for malicious prosecution, in which a new trial was ordered by Judge Robinson on account of excessive

Damage Reimbursement On account of excessive damages (\$5000) found by the jury, was yesterday continued for the term by consent before Judge De Bolt.

NEW TRIAL CLOSES.
Henry Smith's suit against Hamakua Mill Co., on new trial, went to the jury before Judge De Bolt at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. There is a family tree

the case and in the trial there was agreement as to most of the facts. Plaintiff contended for a one-fourth interest in certain lands of which defend-

not claims the title by purchase.
The jury returned at a little after 9
m. with a verdict for the plaintiff
according to his claim.

COURT NOTES.
Hyman Bros. have filed an exception to the ruling of Judge De Bolt discharging the garnishee, W. A. Whiting.

Constant Sterling vs. F. M. Swanzy and E. H. Redward, a lien claim, was continued for the term by Judge Deak.

Kolva Wine Co. vs. H. A. Jaeger and
cBryce Sugar Co., Ltd., garnishee,
has been discontinued.

His Father's Death.
P. H. Burnette received by express his father's mail information of the death of his father, I. C. Burnette, who

happened at Fresno City, California, on November 28. Mr. Burnette had recently returned from a visit to the sick bed of his aged father, and he

and news was expected at an early date. The late J. G. Burnette was a well known stockman of California and a resident of that State ever since 1855, when he

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GENERAL MACARTHUR WARNS HAWAII OF A COMING WAR WITH GERMANY

Stenographic Notes of an Interview Between Colonel Jones and the Department Commander.

Germans Threaten the Monroe Doctrine—Loy- alty of German-Americans Doubled—What Hawaii Must Do to Defend Herself.

Correspondence between the Federal and the Territorial military authorities regarding the National Guard of Hawaii has been submitted to Governor Carter. It includes the following summary of the views of Major General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Department of California, expressed at a conference had with him by Col. J. W. Jones, commanding, and Col. J. H. Soper, adjutant general of the N. G. H., at the Alexander Young Hotel on November 27. Col. Jones, in a formal letter to the Adjutant General, states that General MacArthur gave his reasons for holding that the National Guard of Hawaii occupied a very important position in substance as follows, the writer of the letter having taken stenographic notes of the conversation. The importance of the statements, which will be known today throughout the United States and Europe, will be generally recognized. By permission of the Governor, who afforded Mr. Daniel Logan, the Advertiser representative, every facility, the official report was copied in the Executive Office.

"The General, in the course of his remarks, to show the importance of having a strong and efficient National Guard in this Territory, stated in part as follows:

"That the Pacific will be the theater of future commercial and military struggles between nations, and these islands will be in the center of all such contests for supremacy.

"That history shows us that time has shifted the theatre of such operations from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, where we have seen within the last few months the Monroe doctrine strangled by the Venezuela affair, when England got into strange company through Balfour being persuaded by William of Germany to take a part therein. In the face of the loudly proclaimed friendship existing between England and the United States, with regard to which (while there is no question as to its existence) it has been shown to be in the power of one man to set it aside at will for a probable or even possible supposed advantage to be derived by his country, in total disregard of the known wishes of the governing class and the masses of the people.

"That the Pan-Germanic doctrine which is being spread throughout the world, being fostered and propagated by the Imperial Government in every possible way, is strong and getting stronger wherever the German people settle, even among Germans who have been citizens of the United States for years, and in connection therewith one fact cannot be overlooked, to wit, the few Germans in the American Army in the war with Spain, so few indeed that the presence of a German was noted as being a rare occurrence.

"In view of the foregoing, and of the fact that the theatre of operations is changing gradually into the Pacific; that the German people are multiplying very rapidly, and emigrating in large numbers, the tide of emigration being directed by the German Government toward South America; that the manufacturing products of the German Empire overbalance the consumption so that an outlet or market has to be obtained for the surplus, and in view of the known policy of the Emperor to acquire colonies which will provide markets for such over-production, and places to which the tide of emigration may be directed, thereby strengthening the Fatherland; and in view of the further fact that throughout all South American countries the Germans are advancing in commercial power and prestige every day, the conclusion seems inevitable that the interests of Germany in South America, where there are today large colonies of Germans, in numbers being in the hundreds of thousands, presage another testing and straining of the Monroe doctrine and in all probability A CONTEST OF ARMS BETWEEN THAT POWER AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE NEAR FUTURE, in which event no one can now forecast the attitude of England or any other European power, and it is therefore the duty of the Federal Government to make itself as strong as possible and be able to take care of itself in any emergency.

"That no nation or number of nations would be in a position to make an attack on the Pacific Coast States without first capturing these islands, as they would otherwise leave their line of communication open to attack and subject themselves to the serious conse-

(Continued on Page 5.)

JAPANESE WILL FIGHT ACTION BY CONGRESS

When F. M. Hatch reaches Washington and attempts to secure the enactment of the county law by Congress, he is likely to run up against international complications. M. Saito, Japanese Consul General for Hawaii, has written to the Japanese Minister at Washington in regard to the county act and the latter has agreed to protect the Japanese in Hawaii in their treaty rights, which they claim are threatened in the hackman's license clause. This section compels every hackman to be able to read and write the English or Hawaiian language, and the Japanese claim that they are being discriminated against. Consul Saito said yesterday that he had no objection to the act as a whole, but that he did intend to fight the hackman's license clause.

The Governor Pleaded

Mrs. J. H. Fisher represented the Auditor's, and Mrs. W. E. Wain the Surveyor's department among the ladies receiving at the Governor's inaugural ball. Several of the ladies mentioned in previous reports as official representatives were in the party by request solely on account of their social position.

While the whole, they now find the act to be full of loopholes and they are showing Republican influence in the act.



MAJ. GEN. A. MACARTHUR.

CRUISER TACOMA MAY JOIN ASIATIC SQUADRON HERE

The Army and Navy Journal states that the new cruiser Tacoma will probably join Admiral Evans' fleet at Honolulu, under command of Comdr. R. F. Nicholson. The Journal adds:

This move (ordering the Asiatic Squadron to Honolulu) will, of course, not be necessary to prevent the landing of Colombian troops, as the squadron of Rear Admiral Glass is all sufficient for this. But the presence of Rear Admiral Evans' squadron in Isthmian waters or even off the Colombian coast would furnish a show of force which is felt would prove effective in quieting any possible ambition of the Colombians to attack Panama from the sea. It is hoped that no action will be necessary, and the present intention is to have Rear Admiral Evans' squadron come no further than Honolulu, but the Navy Department has consented to have the squadron continue its cruise to the Isthmus if in the opinion of Secretary Hay it would assist the United States Government's policy. While the squadron is at Honolulu the ships will undergo a close inspection, and if it is found that any one of them needs extensive repairs that vessel will be temporarily detached and ordered to Puget Sound or Mare Island for repairs.

The following dispatch appeared in the San Francisco papers of December second:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Admiral Evans' Asiatic Squadron, comprising the Kentucky, Wisconsin, Oregon, Albany and Cincinnati, sailed today from Yokohama on a maneuvering cruise to Honolulu and return.

POPULAR SENTIMENT EMBRACED IN TOWN MEETING RESOLUTIONS

The mass meeting for the further discussion of the county act will be held tomorrow evening in the Orpheum theater. At a meeting last night of the committee appointed at the mass meeting held Monday evening the following resolutions were drawn up as representing the sense of the citizens of the Territory:

Whereas: certain differences of opinion have arisen in regard to the County Act passed by the last Legislature, and

Whereas: it is desirable at this time that public sentiment should be expressed with regard to the situation, therefore be it

Resolved: that we believe in local control of local affairs and we therefore advocate an immediate test case before the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Resolved: that we appeal to the Bar Association of Honolulu to prepare at

once a test case for submission before said court.

Resolved: that in the event of the County Act being declared invalid that we advocate the immediate calling of the Legislature for the purpose of reenacting a proper County law.

Resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of the Territory and the President of the Bar Association.

GEO. W. SMITH,
L. A. ANDREWS,
GEO. B. MCLELLAN,
JOHN A. HUGHES,
W. C. ACHIL,
J. A. MATTHEWMAN.

All the members of the committee agreed to the report and as they represented all parties to the political discussion Monday evening, it is expected that the resolutions will be carried through without opposition Friday night. An attempt may be made by the Colburn-Ashford crowd to amend the resolutions so as to abuse the Governor and Mr. Hatch.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The schoolship Prairie has been ordered to the U. S. Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba, and to Colon, with 1000 marines.

CHRISTIANA, Dec. 10.—The Norwegian parliament has rejected the proposed franchise for women.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Hay is confined to his bed by a cold.

INSANITY IS PLEADED

Defense of Jones Announced in Court.

Insanity is the defense of Edward M. Jones to the charge of murder. This was announced by A. G. M. Robertson in his opening address to the jury after the prosecution had rested yesterday afternoon.

The first evidence put in for the defendant was the deposition of Mrs. Jane Reed, taken by commission at Kilauea. This was to the effect that Jones was very sick thirty-six years ago, resulting in mental weakness.

There was no witness on hand for the defense when Mrs. Reed's testimony was read and the court adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

DYING STATEMENT REJECTED.

Before the prosecution rested Judge Gear gave his ruling on the admissibility of the dying declaration of Mrs. Sarah Parmenter, on which evidence and argument were heard in the absence of the jury the previous day. He ruled that the declaration could not be admitted.

In the forenoon yesterday Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was called by the prosecution to prove the statement alleged to have been made by Jones at the police station when he surrendered. In cross-examining the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Robertson read the statement sentence by sentence and at each period asked the witness if it was correct. The answers were monotonously in the affirmative.

CLEAR BUT BEWILDERING.

H. W. Kinney, a Bulletin reporter, testified to his being present when Jones made the statement. From memory he repeated its substance. He said that Jones was perfectly clear in his recital, telling a connected story throughout except when the Deputy Sheriff interrupted the narrative with a question. Mr. Robertson, the witness having testified he wrote the Bulletin account of the statement, asked him what he meant by saying in his report that Jones spoke in "sort of a bewildered fashion" when answering the Deputy Sheriff. The witness hesitated a good deal but ultimately he explained that Jones at times went off on side issues in a manner that "to say the least, was rather bewildering."

EVIDENCE OF ASSAULT.

Mrs. Albert Lucas was called, an objection being overruled, to prove threats made by Jones some time before that he would kill himself and sister, Mrs. Jones, and their mother. District Magistrate Dickey had previously testified, objections by the defense being overruled to having sentenced Jones, for assault and battery upon Mrs. Jones, to be imprisoned 25 days.

AN ATTORNEY RETIRES.

Henry Loo Kong vs. Lai Sai was called for trial before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. E. M. Watson appeared for plaintiff and E. A. Douthitt for defendant. A continuance was asked for by Mr. Douthitt, who said the defendant was unconscious and in a dying state, to prove which he called So Young as a witness. Mr. Watson objected to So Young's testifying in the regard mentioned, also to continuing the case. The court sustained the objection and ordered the trial to proceed, and the clerk to draw a jury.

Mr. Douthitt then withdrew from the case.

After three jurors were called, Mr. Watson waived trial by jury and asked that the two cases between the same parties be consolidated and tried together. This request was granted and plaintiff put in his evidence.

The first case was an appeal by defendant from judgment of District Magistrate Dickey against him for \$279.61, and the second case defendant's appeal from judgment for \$179.23 against him in the same court.

Judge De Bolt gave judgment for plaintiff in both cases.

KIMURA'S FATE IN THE BALANCE

High Sheriff Brown yesterday held a conference with the Governor over the case of Kimura, who is under sentence of death for murder and awaiting the death warrant. All other legal proceedings in his case have been determined.

Governor Carter will hold a conference with Attorney General Andrews and the High Sheriff today to decide what is to be done.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR OLD ARMOY SITE

Governor Carter and Superintendent Holloway called on General MacArthur yesterday to solicit the sanction of the War Department for an effort to secure Congressional action to return the barracks property to the Territorial Government.

VICTIM OF BURGLARS

Mrs. Corson Is Robbed for the Eleventh Time.

Miss Corson, a school teacher, on returning to her home yesterday on Vineyard street, found that some one had ransacked the rooms, and carried off considerable furniture and some jewelry. This makes the eleventh time that Miss Corson's cottage has been entered and various articles of furniture or wearing apparel stolen.

On returning from her school yesterday afternoon Miss Corson was surprised to find some of her furniture on the veranda. Having had experience with thieves before she was prepared for the worst. The doors had been opened and every room ransacked. Bureau drawers had been emptied upon the floor and it was evident that a thorough search had been made for valuables.

Miss Corson noticed that a wicker-work stand had been taken, and upon a casual search she also found that a watch and a pin were missing. Without waiting to discover further losses, she went directly to the Police Station where she laid the matter before High Sheriff Brown.

In former years Miss Corson lived on Nuuanu street, in the house leased by E. M. Boyd. The place was entered four times and she moved to Vineyard street. During her residence there, in two different cottages she has been robbed seven times. She is unable to account for this systematic robbery and believes that some person who is familiar with her movements as well as the arrangement of the house is guilty of the depredations.

Detective McDuffie was put in charge of the case.

HINTS OF WRONG DOING

Governor Carter will investigate charges made by the Merchants' Association that government employees are selling supplies to the government and bidding on public contracts. The Merchants' Association objects to the practice of employees, whose salaries they help pay in taxes, and who conduct their business from government offices, selling supplies to the Territory.

This objection is strongly stated in the following letter sent to Governor Carter in which there is the intimation that the practice borders on the criminal:

Honolulu, Nov. 27, 1903.

Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

Sir: It has come to the notice of this Association that certain government employees are selling supplies to the government and bidding on government contracts. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association I was directed to communicate with you in relation thereto and to protest against its continuance. We believe the business men of the Territory, who pay the taxes, licenses, rents and hire employees should alone be allowed to furnish government supplies and bid on government contracts, and we submit that it is manifestly unjust that employees of the government, whose salaries are paid by the business community, whose offices are indirectly supplied by them by the government and who pay no taxes, licenses or rents should be allowed to compete directly or indirectly. Aside from the moral aspect there are certain criminal features and on the mainland in almost every State of the Union this is made a penal offense. For the results of this practice we would refer you to the present postal frauds, St. Louis and other scandals which are constantly being brought to light throughout the Union. We feel certain that by bringing the matter to your notice at this time that the practice will be stopped before it has been allowed to reach such proportions.

I am, respectfully,

P. R. HELM,

Secretary Merchants' Association of Honolulu.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Association yesterday the reply was received from Governor Carter and the correspondence given out. Mr. Carter promised to take the matter up.

His letter was as follows:

Honolulu, December 5, 1903.

Hon. G. W. Smith, Vice-President, Merchants' Association, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from your secretary, dated November 27th, calling attention to the fact that employees of the government are selling supplies to the government and bidding on government contracts.

The matter will receive due consideration and I thank you for calling attention to the fact.

Very sincerely yours,

G. R. CARTER,

Governor.

Its distinction: City man—"I shall know which house it is!" Urbanite—"You'll be able to tell as enough. It's the only one in the neighborhood that hasn't a 'For Sale' sign on it."—Puck.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

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"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

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THE COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

The committee appointed to formulate resolutions concerning the county act, to present at tonight's adjourned meeting, has very properly published beforehand the resolutions which they propose to present.

They are, in substance, as follows:

1. That we advocate an immediate test case before the Supreme Court.
2. That we request the Bar Association to prepare such test case.
3. That if the court declares the act invalid, we advocate the immediate calling of the Legislature to enact a proper county law.
4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor and the Bar Association.

The meat of these resolutions is in numbers one and three.

The Advertiser heartily endorses resolution number 1.

There is nothing so disquieting as uncertainty. It is in the interests of all to know whether the act is valid or invalid. This can be known only by securing a decision from the Supreme Court. It has been assumed that because the Supreme Court has held one part of the act invalid, therefore it will hold the remainder invalid also. This does not by any means follow. In fact an inspection of the act by competent attorneys has convinced them that the court will hold the act, as a whole, good.

It is said that no matter what the decision of the court is, a writ of error can be brought which will carry the case up to the U. S. Supreme Court.

This may be true. The same will be true of any future County act passed by the local legislature and of any confirmative act passed by Congress.

It is impossible to prevent an attack on any legislative act and idle to talk about it.

As to appealing to Washington, there is very little likelihood thereof. Appeals are expensive, and no one here is in a position to spend money on an appeal for fun.

The Territorial Supreme Court is competent to give a decision that will carry conviction, and the strong probability is that its decision will be accepted as final.

As to resolution number 3, the Advertiser can conceive of no course more ill advised.

The County act itself provides—and it would be the law without such provision—that if it is void, all the laws which it attempts to repeal are still in existence.

The Organic Act provides that if the necessary appropriations are not provided by the legislature, the previous appropriation bill continues in force.

There will therefore be no hiatus in either law or appropriations. Everything will go on as though no county bill had been passed.

The Territory cannot afford the luxury of another session of the voucher scandal Legislature. If it were the best Legislature ever elected, its act can be contested as easily as the present one, and uncertainty and doubt will still prevail, while a vast sum of money will have been expended from the already depleted treasury.

Moreover, the Legislature cannot be confined to legislation on the county act. Once in session it can take up any subject it chooses and perpetrate all over again the jobs, steals and extravagances that are its delight.

Hawaii wants no extra session of the Legislature for any purpose.

NEWSPAPER MEN
CAN USE LAUNCH

Newspapermen whose business requires them to meet incoming steamers, other than island boats, will shortly be privileged to take passage in the United States Customs launch Waterwitch and board the vessels outside the channel after the medical inspection is completed. Collector Stackable will issue passes to the Advertiser and to the other local papers, which will permit one representative from each paper to be accommodated on such trips.

This accommodation to the waterfront reporters to board passenger steamers, transports, freighters, and warships, to obtain information as to the voyage and the passengers, and to secure interviews, will greatly facilitate their work. Collector Stackable and the inspectors have been extremely courteous to the press, and this new privilege is in line with their past conduct.

ANOTHER SECRETARY of the Territorial Board of Finance approved of the recommendation of Collector Stackable in the matter of the launch. He thinks it is a very desirable arrangement.

WHAT YOUNG MEN
SHOULD INVEST IN

Percy M. Pond delivered an address yesterday evening, before the Young Men of Limited Means. Mr. Frank Atherton supplemented the address by urging young men to invest in that which gives good security rather than to invest for large profits. Mr. Martin related experiences in losses which served as a lesson and amusement. Mr. Owens acted as chairman. Dr. Bender will deliver a lecture next Thursday evening at 7 o'clock before an audience of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. in the rooms of the Boston building.

Mr. Pond's address, which is too long to accommodate itself to the Advertiser's crowded space this morning, is scheduled to appear tomorrow.

If the afternoon cable report of a Colombian military advance on Panama is borne out, Admiral Evans's fleet will not linger long in these waters. It will be needed to reinforce Admiral Dewey's ships now on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. The cable gives as to Panama that if the Colombians attack Panama the American forces will be on the defense of the new republic; and ships will be needed not only to protect Panama ports but to blockade those of Colombia.

GEN. MACARTHUR WARNS
HAWAII OF A COM-
ING WAR WITH
GERMANY

(Continued from page 1.)

quences of having their supply vessels captured or destroyed.

"That therefore the maintenance of a strong National Guard in this Territory in time of peace as a nucleus for the formation of a body calling for the entire strength of the reserve militia (over 45) in time of war for the defense of these islands, is a matter of National importance and incidentally of great importance to the commercial welfare and stability of this Territory; and that it was one of the first duties of this Territory to the National Government to foster and encourage the National Guard in every possible way, for by so doing it not only helps to protect the millions of American capital invested in the Territory, but protects the Pacific Coast States and the Nation itself.

"That to have a strong and efficient National Guard in this Territory was of incalculable value to the Federal Government in carrying out its system of the defense of the Pacific Coast States, irrespective of the number of Federal troops stationed here.

"That there probably would not be more than two regiments of infantry and two batteries of field artillery stationed here, aggregating 2000 men, which would be insufficient for the proper defense of this place, which would require in addition thereto all the arms-bearing men on this island, approximately 5000, and that everything should be done to make as many of that number proficient in the use of arms and acquainted with the necessary discipline incident to their successful use as possible, so that a successful landing of troops could not be made and the fortifications turned from the rear."

MACARTHUR ON
NEED OF DEFENCES

At a conference yesterday morning between General MacArthur and a committee from the Merchants' Association, the commander of the Department of California, which includes Hawaii, gave a positive assurance that Honolulu would get an army post. The Association on the other hand assured General MacArthur of its hearty support and its desire to assist him in every way possible during his stay in the islands.

The Merchants' Association also assured General MacArthur that supplies would be furnished to the army at reasonable rates and that there would be no attempt to hold up the United States government. The members of the committee who visited the General were G. W. Smith, F. W. Macfarlane, P. R. Heine and R. E. Trent. The conference was lengthy and General MacArthur outlined the results of his investigation in the islands.

General MacArthur believes strongly in the necessity for making the island of Oahu impregnable. He told the committee that he considered Oahu the key to the entire group from a strategic point of view. He says that the recommendations of the Heuer board, if followed out, would make the island one of the strongest fortified places in the world. General MacArthur will probably recommend that the plans of this board be followed out in dealing with the situation here. Pearl Harbor will be made impregnable and then there will be a strong mobile force to repel any attempts at landing. General MacArthur believes that the force to be finally stationed here will consist of a regiment of infantry and two batteries of field artillery. With this force and the aid of the local forces General MacArthur thought that 2,000 men could be counted upon to resist attacks.

General MacArthur told the committee that the date for the establishment of the army post depended entirely upon the action of Congress in making appropriations. It is pretty well settled that the post will be established at Kahala but leases upon that property, which is owned in fee by the United States, will first have to be obtained. This will now have to await a new appropriation by Congress. The lease owners are ready to sell their rights but there has been some delay in negotiations. It is the intention, as has already been often stated, to place shore batteries in a position to protect Pearl Harbor from either side, while there will also be field artillery for use to repel land attacks.

General MacArthur told the committee that a good deal depended upon the action of Congress in making the needed appropriations. A recommendation has already been made by General Gillespie for the money required to carry out the plan of fortification.

General MacArthur proposes to go to camp at Wai'anae-uka next week with a detachment of soldiers from Camp McKinley in order to make a close personal investigation of the possibilities of that reservation.

The New York Sun is informed that the Hon. Rupert Guinness, a member of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, will build a challenger for the America Cup on the condition that she is built and manned by Irishmen. Nothing has been heard, lately, of a Canadian proposition nor of another challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton. It is probable that Lipton, while willing to try for the cup if nobody else intended to do so, would willingly stand aside for a fellow-Britisher who wished to enter for the race.

"Although I have granted you this interview," said the pompous new officeholder, "I don't want people to think I'm in the habit of talking for publication." "They won't," replied the reporter, "when they see these remarks in print."—Philadelphia Ledger.

JURISDICTION
IS DECLINEDThe Election Case
Is Thrown Out
of Court.

The Supreme Court unanimously declines to take jurisdiction of the County Election contest. Its opinion, written by Chief Justice Frear, shows that the Organic Act repeals the provision of the old Hawaiian laws which referred contested elections to the Supreme Court. This is in accordance with a statement made by the Advertiser when this contest was threatened, which some men of legal wisdom were good enough to characterize as nonsense.

THE LAW DEFINED.

Following is the syllabus of decision:

"In view of Secs. 454-455 of Act 31, Laws of 1903 (the County Act), which provide for contests of county elections in general by candidates and in Circuit Courts, such contests cannot be instituted by electors or in the Supreme Court."

"In Secs. 455-456 of said Act, which make all of the provisions of law applicable to the first county election, those words refer to provisions of law other than those contained in that Act itself, and not to Secs. 454-455 of that Act, which provide for contests of county elections in general by candidates and in the Circuit Courts."

"Section 106 of the rules and regulations for holding elections was repealed by the Organic Act in so far as it made the decisions of inspectors of elections as to the validity of ballots subject to revision by the Supreme Court."

"Section 8 and following sections of Act 8 of the Laws of 1894-5 (C. L. Sec. 1902 et seq.) relating to contests of elections in the Supreme Court, related to legislative elections alone and were repealed by the Organic Act."

"The provisions of law which formerly gave to the Supreme Court jurisdiction in election cases, having been repealed, were not made applicable to the first county election by the provision of the County Act that 'all of the provisions of law' should be so applicable."

"In construing a doubtful statute, the court may take into consideration the title of the statute, the context, other statutes in pari materia and the circumstances under which the statute was enacted."

LESSEES PAY TAXES.

A unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court was rendered yesterday on a submission of facts in which Oahu Railway & Land Company was plaintiff and Ewa Plantation Co. and Kahuku Plantation Co. were defendants. The question was whether the plantation companies as sub-lessees of the Campbell estate lands worked by them should pay the taxes on the lands. It is answered in the affirmative. With regard to the claim of defendants that if they were liable for the taxes their interests in the lands should be assessed separately, the court says the assessor is under no obligation to consider their agreements with the lessee but is responsible to the Territory for the assessment of the lands each as a whole. Justices Galbraith and Perry, with Circuit Judge De Bolt as substitute for Chief Justice Frear, disqualified, heard the case, Justice Perry being author of the decision.

JUDGMENTS BY ROBINSON.

Judge Robinson sustained the plea to jurisdiction and dismissed without prejudice the case of Cecil Brown vs. J. W. A. Redhouse. Plaintiff in person; C. W. Ashford for defendant. In the case of J. H. Schnack vs. Dick Helehuhi et al., with O. R. & L. Co. garnishee, Judge Robinson gave judgment for plaintiff for \$12, and in favor of defendant Willie and Daniel Helehuhi for their costs, the garnishee being discharged. J. A. Mathewman for plaintiff; C. F. Peterson for defendant and garnishee.

JURY FOR JANUARY.

Judge De Bolt has issued a venire to the High Sheriff for twenty-six jurors, returnable before him on January 12. The first two weeks of the January term he will hear jury-waived cases. The present jury in Judge De Bolt's court is excused until Monday next.

GRAND JURY.

The Territorial grand jury was in session yesterday. It was investigating criminal cases from the police department. Dr. Hubert Wood of Wailuku was a witness in a Japanese homicide case. The House vouchers matter has not yet been taken up.

JONES MURDER TRIAL.

Witnesses called for the defense of Edward M. Jones yesterday included a number of his schoolmates, who testified to a morbid and sullen character displayed by him in boyhood. In the afternoon there was a legal contest over the admissibility of certain evidence, and witnesses were called upon the point in the absence of the jury.

APPEALS TAKEN.

The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., by writ of error, appeals to the Supreme Court from Judge De Bolt's decision making the plaintiff liable as garnishee for the amount of judgment in Parks vs. Cathcart.

The defendant has appealed from the jury's verdict for the plaintiff in the suit of Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Co., tried before Judge De Bolt.

DISCONTINUANCES.

The action to enforce materialman's lien of the A. Harrison Mill Co., Ltd., vs. F. M. Swaney and F. H. Radward has been discontinued.

Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., vs. F. W. Radward.

HAWAIIAN
LIGHTHOUSESGovernor Carter Wants
Separate District
Created.

Governor Carter is much gratified with the promptness with which the Survey Department has prepared surveys and descriptions of Hawaiian lighthouse properties, which he will forward to Washington by the next mail.

The Governor said yesterday afternoon that he did not propose to make a proclamation of the lighthouse sites for the present, because there are some in which the Government has not the title and others, whose locations are neither definite nor suitable.

Governor Carter has written to Delegate Kuhio to take up the matter with Secretary Cortesou of Labor and Commerce, under whose department is the Lighthouse bureau, also with Secretary Moody of the Navy and Secretary Shaw of Finance. In his letter to the Delegate the Governor suggests a plan whereby the Federal authorities may immediately declare these islands a new lighthouse district, and not simply a part of the California district, and appoint an inspector to take charge of it. Consultation with the head of the Finance Department is recommended so that there will be no hitch in provision of means, and with the head of the Navy Department so that the U. S. S. Froquois may help in establishing and maintaining the system of lighthouses.

Surveyor Walter E. Wall, in his report, gives descriptions by metes and bounds of eleven lighthouse premises. He suggests that if parcels of land are to be set aside as for public purposes by proclamation, a clause be added, "subject to any private rights that may exist."

Undoubtedly it will be found by experts, the Surveyor sets forth, that some of the lighthouses can be located to better advantage than at present. Again, there are a number of other points where, lighthouses are much needed. Sites can easily be obtained, for the reason that the land is of little or no use for any other purpose.

There is no description of Honolulu harbor light sites, because the property already belongs to the Federal Government.

It is reported impracticable by Mr. Wall to set aside the sites occupied by Kaunakakai, Lahaina and Maialaea. At Kaunakakai the range lights are situated inshore and on the line of private buildings. The lights should be moved out to the mud flats. Lahaina light is situated between the wharf and street property on a parcel of land too limited for anything more than the present structure. Maialaea light is located on a pole at the end of the wharf.

Surveyor Wall furnished the following list with geographical locations of the eleven existing lighthouses:

1. Barber's Point, 21:17:53 N., 158:04:32 W.
2. Diamond Head, 21:15:32 N., 157:45:44 W.
3. Ka Lae o ka Laan, 21:06:16.5 N., 157:18:47 W.
4. Kaunaloa, 20:15:00 N., 155:46:00 W.
5. Kawaihae, 20:02:39 N., 155:50:00 W.
6. Laupahoehoe, 19:59:40 N., 155:14:30 W.
7. Mahukona, 20:11:00 N., 155:54:00 W.
8. Makana ("Kinohi" light), 20:38:00 N., 156:26:00 W.
9. Nawiliwili, 21:51:20 N., 159:20:21 W.
10. Paukaa, 19:46:10 N., 155:06:35 W.
11. Pepeekeo, 19:50:59 N., 155:05:12 W.

Schooner at Gale's Mercy.

The schooner Alice Cooke, bound from Port Gambie to Honolulu, put into port last evening for repairs. Her captain reported that on November 18 his vessel, while in latitude 44 degrees 18 minutes north, longitude 131 degrees west, encountered terrific southeast and southwest gales, which carried away her stays and tossed the small craft about the ocean for fifteen days. This port was finally sighted and was hastily made for. The schooner is badly battered.—Call, Dec. 2.

"Wait a second," she said, as she stepped into the store. "Certainly," he replied, and when he had been up town, looked through his mail, spent two hours on 'Change, and taken luncheon at the club, he returned and found her just emerging from the door.

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

house, a suit for \$367.63, is discontinued.

Minnie Locke Jeffs has discontinued her divorce suit against Harold Jeffs.

PROBATE CASES.

Judge Robinson approved the master's report by M. T. Sinton on the second account of F. W. Macfarlane, trustee under the will of Adelia Cornwell. The report found the account correct and recommended that it be allowed. Receipts were \$751.84 and payments \$782.95, leaving a balance of \$129.09 due the trustee.

Frank C. Atherton, executor under the will of Dr. Alexander M. Atherton, has filed an inventory showing the value of the estate to be \$23,344.64.

COURT NOTES.

Defendant in the suit of Wilmerding-Lowe Co. vs. Lawrence H. Dee has made an answer of general denial to the amended declaration of plaintiff.

A suit to foreclose mortgage has been entered by the trustees of the estate of S. C. Allen against Jose G. Henriques. The woman importation case, the first jury trial before Judge Dole, is still on in the Federal court.

CHANCES
FOR JOBS

Civil Service Examinations to Be Held.

The following is the list of Civil Service examinations to be given in Hilo and in Honolulu on the dates indicated. Further information may be obtained by consulting Prof. W. D. Alexander of the Geodetic Survey, Mr. Kenake or Mr. McCoy at the Postoffice, and Mr. R. C. Stackable or Prof. Ingalls at the Custom House:

Dec. 15, 1902.—Paleontologic draftsman in Geological Survey at salary of \$840.00 or \$900.00 per annum; teacher of agriculture in Indian service at Haskell Institute, Kansas, at salary of \$1,000 per annum; Farmer in the Quarter Master's Dept. at large, Fort Riley, Kansas (School of Engineers and Horse-shoers), at \$1,440 per annum; Assistant steam engineer in the office of the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., at salary of \$720 per annum.

Dec. 15 and 16, 1903.—Local and assistant inspector of boilers in the Steamboat Inspection service at Portland, Maine, at salary of \$1,900 per annum.

Jan. 5, 1904.—Inspector of supplies in Quartermaster's Dept., New York, N. Y., at salary of \$1,500 per annum; register and receiver's clerk in the United States Land Office, Duluth, Minn., at \$300 per annum.

January 5-6, 1904.—Draftsman and typewriter at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., at \$1,000 per annum.

January 5, 6, 7, 1904.—Manual Train-driver (ma.) in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., at salary of \$300 per annum.

Since January 1, 1903, the following appointments have been made into the Classified Federal service from among the lists of those who have succeeded in passing the Civil Service examinations which have been held from time to time in this city:

Departmental service, Washington, D. C., one appointed.
Customs service, Honolulu, four appointed.
Immigration service, Honolulu, two appointed.
Postoffice service, Honolulu, seven appointed.

A. B. INGALLS,
Secretary.

VICTIMS AFRAID
TO PROSECUTE

For fear of being held up to public ridicule as "easy marks" the men who have been made the victims of the woman who has operated extensively in Honolulu for two weeks past, hesitate to begin prosecution. The woman is already alleged to have obtained at least \$1500 from confiding Honolulu men but not one of the half dozen victims of the Madame Humbert scheme has complained to the police.

"You ought to do it for the good of the community," one of the victims was told.

"Let the community take care of itself—I have troubles of my own," was the reply.

That at least two of the woman's victims have ground for criminal prosecution is said to be certain, but they will not have her arrested for fear of the probability that they might have to go into court and be exposed to the public view as "easy marks."

The woman has cut a wide swath since she came here a few weeks ago with a wild story of two \$10,000 certificates of deposit on California banks, which she had placed in a sealed envelope. She bought lots and houses, borrowed money, cashed checks, bought furniture and flowers and gifts and was having a glorious good time on the strength of her sealed envelope until, through some mistake, it was opened by R. H. Trent. The woman intended to make business houses, banks and trust companies her trustees, and claimed to have \$30,000 coming on the Alameda. She exhibited a letter from a firm of California attorneys saying the money had been sent, and later displayed a confirmatory cablegram.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth said yesterday that the police were never approached by the victims, and until they found some one willing to swear to a complaint, no prosecution could be begun. It is possible that the grand jury may investigate the matter.

The County Act may have flaws but it is a granite mountain beside the refuse heap which the Home Rule County legislators piled up before the Governor three years ago.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and remedies are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and ready as soon as the cold is contracted. It before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be ward off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take, adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ADA CAME BACK WITHOUT THE BARK

The little schooner Ada returned to Honolulu yesterday morning from French Frigate Shoals without having accomplished her purpose of wrecking the bark, *Comet* de Richemont. Captain Welsbath says however that he would have been successful had not his men gone on a strike and refused to aid him. The sailors however claim that the expedition is a foolhardy one and that only a large vessel, properly equipped, has any hope of floating the wrecked French bark.

Captain Welsbath is not discouraged, however. He left Diver Ellison with one man in the vicinity of the wreck, in order not to lose his rights, and he expects to return with another expedition Saturday. He has a plan by which he expects to raise the wreck by hoisting the vessel up and off the rocks. The sailors who went with Welsbath claim this scheme is utterly absurd for a small vessel like the Ada.

The sailors on the Ada say that they will not return to the shoals and Captain Welsbath will have to ship a new crew. They say also that he had a chance to bring back some \$5,000 worth of material off the wreck which he didn't do. They had taken off the wire cable, rope anchors and tackle, and the sailors claim this might have been easily brought back to Honolulu. The Ada lost both her anchors, one at Bird Island, and this was one of the reasons why she was compelled to return. The wreck is said to lie in the same position as it was when deserted, and later when seen by Captain Rodman of the *Troquois*. The men say that there is not the slightest possibility of taking the vessel out excepting by an experienced man and that the channel by which she entered could never be followed.

NEW ENGLAND NOT THE WHOLE CHEESE

Editor Advertiser: I find this in today's Advertiser: "The conception of town meetings originated in the determination of New England colonists to govern themselves in all matters that were municipal." In the interest of historic truth, exception must be taken to this statement. Township government is not a conception but a growth, a political fabric, the warp and woof of which has been woven on the "Roaring loom of time." Winthrop, Robinson, Endicott and Bradford brought it from old England to New England. It was brought to Virginia by the founders of that colony under a slightly different name, viz: vestry meeting. It is the oldest form of government known to the Indo-European race. It was brought to England by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors in the sixth and seventh centuries of our era. It was known and commented upon by Tacitus in his "Germania." It is of very ancient origin in Russia, there known under the name of the *Mir*. Sir Henry Maine, in his "Primitive Society," says that it was known to the Aryans while they yet lived in central Asia. The township was the geographical area of the clan, and the town meeting was the open government of the clan, in full meeting by the assembled people. New England is the originator of many beneficent institutions in government and education for the improvement of man; but let us not claim too much for her. She is the author of neither the mince-pie, the doughnut, the chowder, the town meeting nor the Ten Commandments. She has developed and applied all these things in a most beneficent way, under conditions which she found the most favorable in the new world.

M. M. SCOTT.

Plumbing and Sewers.

E. G. Keen, inspector of plumbing and house sewers, reports to the president of the Board of Health the following as the work of his office for the month of November:

Number of plumbing plans received and permits issued for same, 59.
Total number of final certificates issued (number of separate pieces of plumbing finished) 41.
Total number of sewer connections made, 17.
Total number of inspections for the month, 230.

During the month I investigated eight applications for the erection of partitions, where permits were not needed, and allowed five, according to the regulations of your honorable Board.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR OLD ARMORY SITE

(Continued from Page 3.)

Government. There being an appropriation of \$30,000 for a new armory for the National Guard, the Government desires to obtain the lot in question for its site.

The Governor and Superintendent of Public Works pointed out to General MacArthur that no great improvements had been made to the lot by the Federal government, while it was an ideal location for headquarters for the National Guard, etc. "What was more important still was its central situation in case of insurrection." They felt emboldened in approaching General MacArthur on the matter, because he had urged upon the administration the great importance of fostering and building up the National Guard of Hawaii, having expressed the opinion that he considered this one of the most important positions for a National Guard force.

General MacArthur was very cordial indeed in his response to the appeal. He said that so far as the Army was concerned they had a site down on the waterfront, for a Quartermaster's building, but the barracks building was the only place they had now. There were two out-of-town sites located, but they were encumbered by leases. He would be glad to take up the matter of an exchange of sites with them, as they had suggested.

The result of the meeting was that Mr. Holloway was directed to prepare a map or maps of available ground, and the negotiators will come together again shortly to find whether or not it is feasible to effect an exchange.

Governor Carter assured a reporter that this movement was not intended for delay, as the administration was anxious to provide a suitable armory for the N. G. H. It was believed, however, that the old site was the best in every way and if it can be recovered by the Territory considerable expense would be saved when economy was so greatly desired.

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES

The Mosquito Campaign Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cooper in the chair, with him being present A. D. Larnach, captain, P. R. Helm, P. M. Pond, W. A. Bryan and C. H. Tracy.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN. Mr. Larnach submitted the following report of the work up to December 9:

"I herewith beg to submit a brief outline of the work as organized to date. To begin with, the tin can crusade is being pursued. As soon as practicable after being reported, collections are removed by the garbage department. In this we have the hearty cooperation of the sanitary inspectors, who report to us tin cans, stagnant water, etc., and through their efforts improvements in filling and ditching are accomplished. Hundreds of posters in all languages have been distributed by the same means.

"Another thing that should be mentioned is the invaluable assistance rendered to the campaign by City Sanitary Officer Tracy, both by his advice and active help. We have had printed a circular letter which is filled in to suit different cases and mailed to owners of property needing attention, and I am glad to report the public seem only too pleased to carry out suggestions given them.

"All catch basins in the sewer system and storm water drains, through the courtesy of the Public Works department, are oiled regularly and after every storm, also the catch basins under the control of the road department. "All cemeteries have been visited and promises obtained, both from the authorities in control and the sextons in charge, that containers likely to prove breeding places will be overturned.

"The roadmaster of the O. R. & L. Co., who is interested in our work, yesterday assured your agent that, where it is impossible to drain pits each side of the cattle guards, the same will be oiled regularly.

"Through the public spirit of the Superintendent, of Public Works, nuisances too large for us to tackle will be removed by prison labor under the direction of that department. The first large work of this description is the cleaning and draining of an abandoned reservoir on Judd hill behind the residence of Judge Humphreys.

"The above mentioned is not work done once and then abandoned, but is all a part of the fight constantly being carried on.

"Over one hundred and fifty gallons of oil has been distributed and an endeavor made to interest people sufficiently to purchase and use their own oil, and I am glad to say that every day people who were sceptics at the start are beginning to admit that there is something in it after all.

"While all this is very encouraging to your agent, the limit of field of operations is only just being opened and plans are now being laid to push forward with even more vigor. "The Sunday school children of St. Clement's church have very kindly been invited by the Y. M. C. A. Juniors to be their guests in Association hall, this evening at 7:30 o'clock to participate in the festivities of the Young People's Temperance rally, and it is earnestly hoped that all will attend. Unfortunately this invitation was not received by the Sunday school superintendent in time to announce it in Sunday school, so he takes this means of doing so. The meeting of boys which was called for this evening in the parish house will be cancelled.

FIFTY CENTS A MONTH

A small bottle of Scott's Emulsion costing fifty cents will last a baby a month—a few drops in its bottle each time it is fed. That's a small outlay for so large a return of health and comfort.

Babies that are given Scott's Emulsion quickly respond to its helpful action. It seems to contain just the elements of nourishment a baby needs most.

Ordinary food frequently lacks this nourishment; Scott's Emulsion always supplies it. Imitations always cost less than the original, hence the substitutes for Scott's Emulsion can be sold for a few cents less. But you're not saving anything when you buy them. Cod liver oil has a market value and you get the pure oil in Scott's Emulsion. That's the difference.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT'S BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

TAXPAYER WOULD STOP A LEAK

Editor Advertiser: Being a taxpayer and as such in favor of an economic administration, more so as our treasury is not in a too flourishing condition and necessary public improvements are retarded on all sides by the lack of funds, I consider it fair and just that delinquent taxpayers should be made to pay their taxes, and no partiality or leniency shown to any one, except in stringent cases for good and sufficient reasons, and thus made to contribute their pro rata to the sustenance of the government.

These are evidently the views of our tax collector, judging from the number of suits daily filed in our courts against delinquents, chronic and otherwise, a proceeding which meets the full approval of the people, for the money is needed and should be collected, but on the best and cheapest plan, so as to make the yield as large as possible.

If this be done there can be no kick from anyone, but I doubt that such is the case, if the attorney representing the government receives 5 per cent commission on all moneys collected by him, as I am credibly informed, and as the delinquent taxes are said to amount to \$100,000 or even more it will readily be seen that the attorney draws a fee of about \$5000 to \$6000 for about one or two months' services, a good enough pay for half a dozen lawyers in these hard times.

It may be argued that not all judgments will realize, but as taxes constitute a preferred claim they must be paid if the person sued has anything at all to pay with, and we all know that taxes, as a rule, are levied on values only.

The Government's attorney in this matter must either rank far above the average in the profession, or have a pull with the government, unknown to the general public, to be entitled to such a snap, for I warrant that for one-half of his remuneration the best lawyer in the Territory will take the job and make good money out of it.

If these matters fall to the duties of the Attorney General, as they undoubtedly do, and he is too busy to give them the necessary attention, why not employ extra office help, for it surely does not require an expert lawyer to fill out summon-blanks and as taxes justly owing cannot be disputed at this date, when they are delinquent, almost any attorney with the slightest legal knowledge, can represent the Government and thus save the Territory several thousand dollars in attorney fees.

It is not in harmony with justice for the Attorney General's or any other department of our government to enrich individuals on the taxes of the people, who, in order to pay, in some instances have to borrow money to avoid being sold out of house and home.

A TAXPAYER.

American-Hawaiian Steamers.

The large steamer *Arisman* was scheduled to sail on Saturday for New York, but will be unable to get away before Sunday or Monday, owing to delay in getting her big shipment of whale oil on board. The steamer *Hawaiian* of the same line is discharging her New York cargo on Greenwich street Wharf No. 1, and the *Nebraska* is at the Rixson Iron Works having her fuel-oil tanks doubled in capacity. When ready for business again the tanks will be able to accommodate 10,000 barrels of oil, enabling the steamer to make the trip to New York without difficulty.—Chronicle, Dec. 2.

His Thanksgiving dinner: "I am very sorry, Victor, to think you were such a gory, Victor, to think you were such a gory. Are you not sorry yourself that you ate so much turkey?" "Yes, mother, 'cause I hadn't any other room left for the mince pie."—Harper's Bazar.

His qualification: Senator—"This friend that you want me to get a government position for—you can recommend him as a man of good ability and capable of filling the place, I suppose?" "Constitution." "Why, no, Senator, I can't do that. It's because he can't make a living at anything else that I want you to get a government job for him."—Chicago Tribune.

GERMANS PATRIOTIC

Ex-Soldier Contradicts Statements of MacArthur.

H. F. Stupp of Hackfeld & Co., a German who is now a citizen of the United States, and who participated in the war with Spain, contradicts certain of the statements made by General MacArthur relative to the Germans.

Mr. Stupp, who was a member of the Eighth New York Volunteers during the Spanish war, called at the Advertiser office yesterday and made the following statement: "I wish to deny emphatically the statement made by General MacArthur that there were few Germans in the American army in the war with Spain, so few, indeed, that the presence of a German was noted as a rare occurrence."

"When the Spanish war broke out the German Grand Army in New York offered to raise three regiments of a thousand men each for service. These regiments were recruited and in April, 1898, were offered for service, but the President replied that the volunteers could not be then accepted, although they might be mustered in later. The men in these regiments then obtained permission from their officers to enlist in regiments of United States Volunteers already accepted, and many of them joined the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Seventy-First New York Volunteers. The Forty-Seventh Volunteers, New York, which was recruited in Brooklyn, also was nearly half German. Later when we went to Chickamauga Park I was sent on recruiting service and Germans were enlisted as freely as any other nationality. In camp I should say that fully ten per cent of the regiments were Germans. My company, B, had about fifteen Germans out of 103 enlisted men and I should say the average was in excess of ten per cent.

"I believe that the Germans are generally credited with being very loyal citizens in the United States. If they were not they would never have volunteered in the numbers they did in the Spanish war."

MEN IN HAWAII TRAINED TO ARMS

Colonel A. Mackenzie, general staff, U. S. A., by letter requested Col. J. W. Jones, commanding the National Guard of Hawaii, to furnish him with a statement of the probable number of men trained for military service in the Territory of Hawaii who might be available in case of need.

Colonel Jones in reply stated that 2000 men could be raised who have had some instruction in the United States infantry drill regulations, and an additional 600 could be raised composed principally of Hawaiians.

From January 17, 1898, to date, Col. Jones stated, there had been 2818 men enlisted in the N. G. H., more than 2600 of them on the island of Oahu, with services averaging three years. In 1898 the armed forces of the Republic of Hawaii—National Guard, Sharpshooters and Citizens Guard—numbered 1200, of which about fifty per cent were Hawaiians.

Such a force, the N. G. H. commander said, could be readily organized and quickly trained, and would be reliable in the presence of an enemy. The percentage of Hawaiians would be thirty-five to fifty in a total strength of 3500 or 4000.

Col. Jones recommended for the militia force of Hawaii the establishing of an ordnance depot with the necessary equipments, standard service rifles, field pieces and machine guns.

The available meat supply of the Territory is stated by islands, leaving out Nihoa, to Col. Mackenzie, the totals being 100,000 sheep and 107,000 cattle.

ONE FREIGHTER IN LOCAL TRADE

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. has permanently withdrawn the freighter *Nebraska* from the local trade and hereafter the *Nebraska* will be dependant upon to take care of all the carrying business of the company between Honolulu and San Francisco. No reason for the change is given in the letter received yesterday by Agent Morse, but the order was anticipated as the *Nebraska* had been temporarily withdrawn some time ago.

The *Nebraska* has been put on a regular monthly schedule. She leaves San Francisco for Honolulu December 15th, then again on January 15th, February 15th, and March 15th. She will make her usual trips to Kahului.

The *Nebraska* will however be here in February to load sugar for New York, and hereafter will be on the regular around the Horn run. She is now undergoing slight repairs and her tanks are being enlarged so that she will be able to carry enough oil on her long trip, without the necessity of stopping en route for fuel.

The American is now on the way to Honolulu and Kahului from the South, with a cargo of merchandise. The Hawaiian will leave her on January first and the *Nebraska* in February. The *Albatross* is scheduled to sail from New York for Honolulu via San Francisco, January 1st.

CEMETERIES ONCE MORE

A Committee Will Investigate Them.

A curious instance of the Celestial "tricks that are vain" came before the Board of Health at its weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, which was attended by Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Fred C. Smith, M. P. Robinson, Dr. W. H. Mays, and E. C. Winston, members; Dr. J. S. Pratt, chief health officer; C. Charlock, secretary; and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer.

Edmund P. Dole, attorney, appeared on behalf of the Chinese cook employed by Judge Dole who had got himself pinched by self-contradiction. This Chinaman became the father of a child born here, whose birth he neglected to register within the statutory time. When he wanted a passport to go to China with the child it became necessary to produce a certificate of the child's birth at the Secretary of the Territory's office. This must be had from the Registrar of the Board of Health, but the child's birth has to be registered first.

To avoid the penalty of being behind time with the registration the father post-dated the birth of the child. As however, he gave the true date at the Secretary's office, there was a conflict between that and the registered date shown in the certificate.

Mr. Dole applied to the Board for the man's relief and it was voted to allow him to register the birth correctly and give him a certificate.

QUESTION OF CEMETERIES.

The following letter from the city sanitary officer was read:

"Gentlemen: Permit me once again to bring up the question of either closing the cemeteries within the city limits to further burials, or of so regulating them that the present very insanitary and dangerous practices be stopped."

"I felt that hasty action should not be taken and that the different keepers should be allowed to remedy the conditions existing as far as lay in their power, and that the organizations controlling these cemeteries should be allowed to take the initiative and of their own accord to close at least the crowded portions of their holdings, and for that reason they have been allowed to go ahead and we have seen to it that all graves were at least the required depth of six feet and that the burial was made at that depth."

"A record has been kept of each interment, since the first of September, showing each case where anything out of the ordinary has happened. I find that in this time thirty-seven caskets have been disturbed, some actually chopped in two and part of the remains reburied beneath the new ones. Some of the cemeteries are so low that when graves are dug to six feet, the coffin will be entirely submerged in water. This has happened not only once but five times in three months, and no move has been made on the part of the organizations controlling these burying grounds to stop it."

"A cemetery which so far has not been brought before the Board as a place necessary to be closed is the native Protestant plot at Kalaiki, Haukelemann. Two burials have lately been made at this place and in each case it took two full days to blast a grave out of the rock. As you all know, unless some means is taken to arrest decomposition changes in the body, this is entirely too long for it to remain above ground."

"Trusting that the Board will see fit to take some action in this matter, I remain, Very respectfully,

C. H. TRACY.

"City Sanitary Officer and Inspector of Cemeteries."

President Cooper remarked that the question of cemeteries had been before the Board for a long time. It did not seem to be advanced from what it was several months ago. He thought the matter should be referred to a committee to ascertain if something definite could not be done.

On motion the suggestion was adopted and the president appointed Dr. Mays, Mr. Robinson and Attorney General Andrews as the committee.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Honolulu, Alexander St., Dec. 10, 10 p. m.
Mean temperature—71.0.
Minimum temperature—67.
Maximum temperature—73.
Barometer at 9 p. m.—29.93; steady.
Rainfall, 24 hours up to 9 a. m.—.00.
Mean absolute moisture—9 grs. per cubic foot.
Mean relative humidity—81.
Winds—S. S. W. Force 1 to 2.
Weather—Fair.
Forecast for Dec. 11—Light rain; winds; fair weather.

TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS.
"Did you see that?" "Yes, I did." "What was it?" "A dead monkey." "What was it doing?" "It was hanging from a tree." "What was it eating?" "It was eating a banana." "What was it drinking?" "It was drinking a glass of beer." "What was it wearing?" "It was wearing a hat." "What was it carrying?" "It was carrying a bag of money." "What was it doing with the money?" "It was giving it to a beggar." "What was it saying?" "It was saying, 'Thank you very much.'"

TERRESTRIAL BIRDS.
"Did you see that?" "Yes, I did." "What was it?" "A dead bird." "What was it doing?" "It was hanging from a tree." "What was it eating?" "It was eating a banana." "What was it drinking?" "It was drinking a glass of beer." "What was it wearing?" "It was wearing a hat." "What was it carrying?" "It was carrying a bag of money." "What was it doing with the money?" "It was giving it to a beggar." "What was it saying?" "It was saying, 'Thank you very much.'"